1: Vanhove, J. Essay on the Common Law of Ruanda. [Essai de Droit coutumier de Ruanda] Memoires, Institut Royal Colonial Belge, Section des sciences Morales et Politiques, Vol. 10, pp. 3-125. Brussels: Institut Royal Colonial Belge, 1941.

13 plates; 1 map.

Yale: Bk18.6d.10 [HRAF MS: pp. i-vii, 1-106.]

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Dorothy Crawford.

/Vanhove was a colonial administrator and lawyer. This essay, a systematic account of native laws and customs, is based upon information gathered from questionnaires sent to knowledgeable natives. It has materials on the family and clan, marriage and divorce, birth and death, family relations, property system, inheritance and guardianship, government structure , taxation, social classes,

1: Vanhove, J.

and the administration of justice. Since the author is writing primarily from the legal point of view, the information presented here does not provide any description of the intangible ties that bind the various social institutions together though it does provide an excellent account of the social and political means used by the Ruanda ruling class to maintain its feudalistic position over a docile population. --Analyst/

Field date: ca. 1935
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Government Official--5
Processed in 1959

2: Meyer, Hans. Die Barundi: Eine volkerkundliche Studie aus Deutsch-Ostafrika /The Barundi: an Ethnological Study of German East Africa/. Leipzig: Ott Spamer, 1916.

Pp. xiv, 205; preface; 55 end plates; 18 text figures; 2 text maps and 4 end maps; bibliography; index; /HRAF MS: pp. 1-293/

Yale: Nkd88.M8/ 916m

Pp. 151-205 and some non-descriptive passages in other parts of the text have been omitted from the Files.

Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Helmut Handzik.

/As a result of keen personal observations and extensive research into contemporary literature, Meyer's account of the Rundi and their country is characterized by thoroughness and an evident desire for accuracy. Being a

2: Meyer, Hans.

geographer, his interest in the material culture is varied and extensive. Included in his account are descriptions of the physical environment; agriculture and animal husbandry; utensils, tools, and weapons; handicraft industries; food, clothing and housing; and trade and means of communication. Other aspects of Rundi culture, such as social and political organization, marriage, religion, medicine, life cycle, forms of recreation, and folk knowledge are also well presented. The Rundi are composed of three distinct and highly stratified ethnic elements--the Bahutu, Batussi, and Batwa. In marking for this source, category 563 (Ethnic Stratification) has been used only when it is necessary to highlight the racial and cultural differences of these three groups. The data on "clan" has been marked for 614 (Sibs). --Analyst/

Field date: 1911
Analyst: Robert Lee

Evaluation: Geographer - 5
Processed in 1959

3: Smets, George. The Structure of the Barundi Community (Ruanda-Urundi Territory, Central Africa). Man, Vol. 46, pp. 12-16. London: The Royal Anthropological Institute, 1946.

Yale: Nk10 -M31 46-47

/The author treats ethnic divisions of the Rundi, geography, the community settlement pattern with respect to the peculiar lack of markets, the economic importance of agriculture and cattle-breeding, political and social hierarchy, and the relationships among various social groupings. In his summary he emphasizes the importance of personal relationships and the impact of foreign influence in changing many traditional institutions. At the time of publication the author was Professor in the Université Libre de Bruxelles and Head of the Institut de Sociologie Solvay. --Analyst/

Field date: 1935
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1959

4: Maquet, Jacques J. The Kingdom of Ruanda. Daryll Forde, ed., African Worlds: Studies in the Cosmological Ideas and Social Values of African Peoples, London: Oxford University Press for the International African Institute, 1954.

Pp. viii, 244; introduction by Daryll Forde; index.

/Processed for the files: pp. 164-189/

Hraf copy

/Although the subject matter of this article centers on values and cosmology, many aspects of Rundi society are discussed because of their relationship to the main theme. Among these are the tri-partite caste system, economic factors such as the control of cattle by the aristocracy, interpersonal relationships, individual and group status, and the conceptions of inequality, authority, and reciprocity in exchange transactions. Directly related to the central subject are the author's discussions of man's relation to material and spiritual worlds, mythological origins, ideas of death and afterlife, and the role of divination and sorcery. The article especially reveals the close interrelationship of various aspects of the culture. The author is an ethnologist at

FO42 Rundi--2

4: Maquet, Jacques J.

L'Universite Officielle du Congo Belge et Du Ruanda-Urundi. --Analyst/

Field date: 1950-1951
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1959

5: Pagès, G. Un Royaume Hamite au Centre de l'Afrique: au Ruanda sur les Bords du Lac Kivu (Congo Belge) [A Hamitic Kingdom in the Center of Africa: in Ruanda on the Shores of Lake Kivu (Belgian Congo)]. Mémoires, Institut Royal Colonial Belge, Section des Sciences Morales et Politiques, Collection in-8°, Vol. 1. Bruxelles: Libraire Falk fils, Georges van Campenhout, Successeur, 1933.

Pp. iv, 704; 1 map; 29 plates (58 Photographs).

Yale: DT641 A27 1 [HRAF Ms. pp. v, 293]

[Not translated; Pp. 95-346, 541-700]

Translated from the French for the Human Relations Area Files by Bernard Scholl

/Books II, III, and V have not been processed for the files. These chapters deal primarily with mythology and historical matters. In the sections processed, the following subjects are treated: Physical and ethnological make-up of the Ruanda, political and social organization, psychology of the people; a short historical

5: Pagès, G.

account of the Hamitic invasion of Ruanda; the Royal court personnel and activities; and funeral practices. Almost all discussion of Rundi culture by the author is based on observations made in and about the royal court. Although much of the author's writing is derived from personal experiences among the Rundi, it is apparent that a good deal of his data was obtained from unidentified informants and perhaps suffers from having been transmitted orally through several individuals. The author makes a number of general statements about "blacks" which, if interpreted as "Rundi," may have some authority; but if taken at face value, seem to be unfounded generalizations. The author was a missionary of the White Fathers. -- Analyst/

Field date: ca. 1925
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Missionary - 5
Processed in 1960

6: Czekanowski, Jan. Forschungen im Nil-Kongo-Zwischengebiet, Erster Band: Ethnographie; Zwischenseengebiet Mpororo: Ruand[illegible] [Investigations in the Area between the Nile and the Congo, First Volume: [illegible]hnography, the Inter-lacustrine Region of Mporo and Ruanda.] Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der Deutschen Zentral-Afrika-Expedition 1907-1908 unter Führung Adolf Friedrichs, Herzogs zu Mechlenburg. [Scientific Results of the German Central African Expedition 1907-1908 under the Leadership of Adolf Friedrich, Duke of Mechlenburg.] Vol. 6, First Part: Ethnography-Anthropology I, edited by Dr. Jan Czekanowski. Leipzig: Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1917.

Pp. xvi, 412, 14; 186 text illustrations; 4 plates; musical appendix by E.M. Hornbostel.

Yale: Nkd80. 911d. V. 1 /HRAF MS. pp. ix, 285/

[Translated from the German for the Human Relations Area Files by Frieda Schütze]

6: Czekanowski, Jan.

[First five chapters, pp. 1-121, the last two chapters plus appendix, pp. 329-412, and 14 supplementary pages of musical notation have not been translated.]

/This work is a general ethnography of the Rundi. While not exhaustive in treatment, it nevertheless presents a wide range of information on various aspects of the culture. The detailed table of contents (pages i-iv of the translated text) give the researcher an indication of the subjects treated. The sections which have not been translated discuss the organization of the expedition, the history of the reginn, the Mpororo, vocabulary and music; these sections are included in the complete original German text in category 116. The author, trained in Zurich, has held positions at ethnographic museums in Berlin and St. Petersburg, and teaching positions at the Universities of Lvov, Lublin, and Poznan. --Analyst./

Field date: 1907-1909
Analyst: George R. Bedell

Evaluation: Ethnologist - 5
Processed in 1959

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FO42 Rundi

7: Roscoe, John. The Bagesu and other Tribes of the Uganda Protectorate: the Third Part of the Report of the Mackie Ethnological Expedition to Central Africa. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1924.

Pp. xii, 205; preface; 32 plates; end map; index.

/Processed for the Files: pp. 184-199/

Yale: Nkd88 B15 924r

/The selection from this book which has been processed for the file constitutes chapters 28-31, pp. 184-199, and deals almost exclusively with the Batuse (Batussi) of Ruanda. Information contained within this section covers the clan and chieftainship systems, government, taxation, homicide, the position of the king in the society, the life and occupations of the Batuse people, marriage customs, illness, and death. The author, a clergyman, traveled extensively in Central Africa.--Analyst/

Field date: 1919-1920
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Missionary-5
Processed in 1960

8: Hall, R. DeZ. The Study of Native Court Records as a Method of Ethnological Inquiry. Africa, Vol. 11, Pp. 412-426. London: Oxford University Press, 1938.

Yale: Bk2.10.11

/This source deals with the various aspects of native law and custom as revealed by the study of native court records. The author studied these records from the court book of Bugufi, a chiefdom in the north-west section of Tanganyika during the time he was stationed in the region from 1929-31. In all, 850 cases were examined, starting with the year 1924 and ending in 1930.

In general, most of this study deals with marital cases--broken obligations, return of the bride price, and the termination of the marriage, as recorded in the court book. Many illustrative cases are quoted in the study to point out the workings of native law and moral custom. --Analyst/

Field date: 1929-1931
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Government Official-5
Processed in 1960

FO42 Rundi-1-3
Ruanda

9: Maquet, Jacques J. The Premise of Inequality in Ruanda: A Study of Political Relations in a Central African Kingdom. London: Oxford University Press for the International African Institute, 1961.

Pp. viii, 200; introduction; 7 photographs; 2 maps; 4 diagrams; 3 appendices including bibliography; index.

Yale: DT449 R8 M36

[This study is primarily a reconstruction of Ruanda social structure as it existed in the first decade of this century just prior to significant modifications resulting from European influences. Maquet focuses upon the political system, but the first 4 chapters provide the necessary contextual information. Particularly good is the material on kinship, which includes a very thorough analysis of kinship terminology and kin behavior, a description of the patrilineal descent groups, and a discussion of marriage and family relations. Subsistence patterns, habitat, and economic organization are treated more briefly. The pivotal factor in Ruanda social and political relations is the caste system composed of 3 groups: the pastoral Batutsi who constitute c. 10% of the population and

9: Maquet, Jacques J.

are the dominant group; the agricultural Bahutu - c. 85% of the population; and the more or less outcaste hunting and gathering Batwa - c. 5% of the population. More strictly political structures consist of the central government headed by the king, and the territorial-administrative system which serves mainly as a channel by which tribute is collected and distributed. Significant political functions are also fulfilled by the military organization and the clientage structure (buhahe) which conforms to a type of interpersonal relationship which has been called "feudo-vassalage." The premise of the inequality of individuals and groups, particularly with reference to caste, underlies all of these structural arrangements which are designed to accomplish two major but antithetical functions - economic exploitation and the maintenance of social cohesion.

Since this is a reconstruction based upon interviews rather than a description of observed behavior, Maquet's methods are of crucial importance to an evaluation of the reliability and validity of his structural analysis. He has had extensive field experience in Ruanda, and while the basic data for this book were obtained in the period 1949-1951, these were supplemented by materials derived from fieldwork in 1952-1955, and 1956-1957, as well as from the voluminous published literature. His informants

9: Maquet, Jacques J.

were almost entirely Tutsi who were familiar with the pre-European political system, particularly from direct experience. Detailed questionnaires on major topics were developed and administered, and an unusual feature of the book is Maquet's careful specification of the extent of agreement by informants on given issues. (Cf. Appendices 1 and 2 for a reproduction of the questionnaire on political organization and a tabulation of the results obtained.) The picture which emerges from all of this of traditional Ruanda social structure is a generalized and formalistic one, but it is internally consistent and convincing. It is of value both in its own right and as a base line for the study of social change. --Analyst]

Field date: 1949....1957
Analyst: Robert O. Lagacé

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1962

10: Albert, Ethel M. Women of Burundi: A Study of Social Values. In, Denise Paulme, ed., Women of Tropical Africa, pp. 179-215. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1963.

4 plates.

Yale: Nqk97 960Pg.

[Using as the central core of her study the Rundi ideals of the acquisition of political power and authority, wealth (in the form of cows, land, material goods, money, and the things it can purchase), respect and love from one's dependents, and elegance of appearance, manners and material possessions, the author attempts to show how a woman in Rundi society, despite her low social status, may achieve these goals through careful manipulation of her "environment," providing that she starts with a common denominator of relatively high caste position, intelligence and just plain luck. The author, a professional anthropologist, also presents a detailed study of the various social roles played in the society by a woman as mother, wife, co-wife (in a polygynous union), mother-in-law, sister-in-law, and unmarried girl. Caste differences in status are also clearly indicated here.

10: Albert, Ethel M.

The author did her field work for this study under a Fellowship grant from the Ford Foundation, African Program, between March 1956 and July 1957.

Footnotes appearing in the text will be found in category 116, pp. 214-215. Data on the disciplining of inferiors by superiors has been placed in category 681.]

Field date: 1956-1957
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1965

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